



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

stration of the equation which results from the application of Lagrange's celebrated scale of reduction to elliptic functions of the second kind, and which is nothing more than the analytical expression of Landen's theorem.

Professor Mac Cullagh exhibited to the Academy some Roman Denarii, from the collection of Mrs. Alexander of Blackheath (Coleraine).

These coins (twenty-eight in number) were found in the year 1831, along with an immense quantity of others of the same kind, weighing altogether about eight pounds, by a labourer who was digging in a field on the Faugh Mountain, near Pleaskin, one of the headlands of the Giant's Causeway. According to an account published at the time in the *Belfast News' Letter* (June, 1831), and communicated to the Academy by the Rev. Dr. Drummond, they were found under a flat stone which was turned up by the spade. Nearly 200 of them (says this account) were sold for a trifling sum to an English gentleman at Coleraine, and some of the remainder were bought by the Rev. R. Alexander. Of the twenty-eight coins that were exhibited, only seventeen have their legends legible, and these are of the times of the emperors, from Vespasian to the Antonines. The following list of them has been supplied by Dr. Aquilla Smith, with references to the catalogue of the University Cabinet, published by the Rev. J. Malet, F.T.C.D.

1. Vespasian, . . . *Malet*, 384.
2. Vespasian, . . . Reverse, a winged Caduceus.
3. Domitian, . . . *Malet*, 452.
4. Domitian, . . . Reverse, Minerva.
5. Nerva, . . . *Malet*, 467.
6. Trajan, } . . . *Malet*, 513.
7. Trajan, }
8. Trajan, . . . Reverse, Minerva.
9. Trajan, . . . Reverse, a Female seated.
10. Hadrian, . . . *Malet*, 548.

11. Hadrian, . . . *Malet*, 552,
12. Antoninus Pius, . *Malet*, 615.
13. Antoninus Pius, . *Malet*, 621.
14. Antoninus Pius, . *Malet*, 623.
15. Antoninus Pius, . Re. a Female holding a Cornucopia.
16. Faustina the Elder, *Malet*, 670.
17. Faustina the Younger, *Malet*, 723.

Dr. Smith remarks, that the coin of Hadrian, No. 11, is interesting, as having on the reverse a star and crescent, resembling those on the *Irish* coins of King John.

The Rev. Dr. Drummond then gave an account of other Roman coins that had been found in Ireland; and in some preliminary observations he dwelt on the utility of preserving a knowledge even of such an insulated fact as the discovery of a coin, for though of little importance in itself, it might prompt to farther research, and lead both the historian and antiquary to consequences which could scarcely have been anticipated.

In England, almost every year is bringing to light various monuments of Roman antiquity, but in Ireland they are exceedingly rare; though, perhaps, of more frequent occurrence than is generally known. Ancient coins and other articles have been repeatedly found by persons ignorant of their real value, and sold as mere metal by their weight, without regard to their age and character. Thus, we read in Mason's Parochial Survey, that in the parish of Dunaghy were found a number of silver coins, which were sold at Ballymena before any one had an opportunity of examining or describing them. Again, the Rev. Alexander Ross informs us, that a person on whose veracity he could depend, assured him, that about thirty years prior to the time of his writing, two or three men, in digging an old fort near Cashel, found an earthen pot, which might contain four or five quarts, filled with gold coins of different sizes (Par. Survey, II. p. 304).